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NEWS 2	MAY 01	New CAS web site launched
NEWS 3	MAY 08	CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS 4	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 5	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 6	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 7	MAY 21	CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 8	MAY 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS 9	JUN 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
NEWS 10	JUN 29	STN Viewer now available
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NEWS 12	JUL 02	LEMBASE coverage updated
NEWS 13	JUL 02	LMEDLINE coverage updated
NEWS 14	JUL 02	SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS 15	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 16	JUL 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS 17	JUL 16	CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 18	JUL 18	CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 19	JUL 26	USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS 20	JUL 30	USGENE now available on STN
NEWS 21	AUG 06	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
NEWS 22	AUG 06	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS 23	AUG 06	FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
NEWS 24	AUG 13	CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents
NEWS 25	AUG 20	CA/CAplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
NEWS 26	AUG 27	Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
NEWS 27	AUG 27	USPATOLD now available on STN
NEWS 28	AUG 28	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectral property data

NEWS EXPRESS 29 JUNE 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

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NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Aug 2007 (20070829/ED)

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=> s microemulsion and oil and surfactant and amulsifier and alcohol and water

	13950	MICROEMULSION
	11181	MICROEMULSIONS
	15994	MICROEMULSION (MICROEMULSION OR MICROEMULSIONS)
	788836	OIL
	378264	OILS
	891374	OIL (OIL OR OILS)
	194430	SURFACTANT
	174297	SURFACTANTS
	247577	SURFACTANT (SURFACTANT OR SURFACTANTS)
	1	AMULSIFIER
	268057	ALCOHOL
	175426	ALCOHOLS
	410268	ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL OR ALCOHOLS)
	598458	ALC
	194016	ALCS
	695405	ALC (ALC OR ALCS)
	856473	ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL OR ALC)
	2579515	WATER
	266998	WATERS
	2636754	WATER (WATER OR WATERS)
L1	0	MICROEMULSION AND OIL AND SURFACTANT AND AMULSIFIER AND ALCOHOL

```
                AND WATER

=> s microemulsion and oil and sufactant and emulsifier and alcohol and water
         13950 MICROEMULSION
         11181 MICROEMULSIONS
         15994 MICROEMULSION
                 (MICROEMULSION OR MICROEMULSIONS)
        788836 OIL
        378264 OILS
        891374 OIL
                 (OIL OR OILS)
            43 SUFACTANT
            50 SUFACTANTS
            91 SUFACTANT
                 (SUFACTANT OR SUFACTANTS)
         35500 EMULSIFIER
         20245 EMULSIFIERS
         44602 EMULSIFIER
                 (EMULSIFIER OR EMULSIFIERS)
        268057 ALCOHOL
        175426 ALCOHOLS
        410268 ALCOHOL
                 (ALCOHOL OR ALCOHOLS)
        598458 ALC
        194016 ALCS
        695405 ALC
                 (ALC OR ALCS)
        856473 ALCOHOL
                 (ALCOHOL OR ALC)
       2579515 WATER
        266998 WATERS
       2636754 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L2           0 MICROEMULSION AND OIL AND SUFACTANT AND EMULSIFIER AND ALCOHOL
                AND WATER

=> s microemulsion and oil and surfactant and emulsifier and alcohol and water
         13950 MICROEMULSION
         11181 MICROEMULSIONS
         15994 MICROEMULSION
                 (MICROEMULSION OR MICROEMULSIONS)
        788836 OIL
        378264 OILS
        891374 OIL
                 (OIL OR OILS)
        194430 SURFACTANT
        174297 SURFACTANTS
        247577 SURFACTANT
                 (SURFACTANT OR SURFACTANTS)
         35500 EMULSIFIER
         20245 EMULSIFIERS
         44602 EMULSIFIER
                 (EMULSIFIER OR EMULSIFIERS)
        268057 ALCOHOL
        175426 ALCOHOLS
        410268 ALCOHOL
                 (ALCOHOL OR ALCOHOLS)
        598458 ALC
        194016 ALCS
        695405 ALC
                 (ALC OR ALCS)
        856473 ALCOHOL
                 (ALCOHOL OR ALC)
       2579515 WATER
        266998 WATERS
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       2636754 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L3           55 MICROEMULSION AND OIL AND SURFACTANT AND EMULSIFIER AND ALCOHOL
                AND WATER

=> s L3 and (ethanol or isopropanol or butanol or (1,6-octane diol) or (1,2-hexane
diol))
        279711 ETHANOL
          1140 ETHANOLS
        280268 ETHANOL
                 (ETHANOL OR ETHANOLS)
         32746 ISOPROPANOL
            45 ISOPROPANOLS
         32774 ISOPROPANOL
                 (ISOPROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOLS)
         66803 BUTANOL
           944 BUTANOLS
         67139 BUTANOL
                 (BUTANOL OR BUTANOLS)
       9265557 1
       3945209 6
         47959 OCTANE
          1809 OCTANES
         48870 OCTANE
                 (OCTANE OR OCTANES)
         79026 DIOL
         24561 DIOLS
         92799 DIOL
                 (DIOL OR DIOLS)
             0 1,6-OCTANE DIOL
                 (1(W)6(W)OCTANE(W)DIOL)
       9265557 1
       9272756 2
        114594 HEXANE
          2020 HEXANES
        115755 HEXANE
                 (HEXANE OR HEXANES)
         79026 DIOL
         24561 DIOLS
         92799 DIOL
                 (DIOL OR DIOLS)
             7 1,2-HEXANE DIOL
                 (1(W)2(W)HEXANE(W)DIOL)
L4           13 L3 AND (ETHANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR BUTANOL OR (1,6-OCTANE DIOL)
                OR (1,2-HEXANE DIOL))

=> d scan

L4    13 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC   73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related
     Properties)
TI   Process for preparation of silica fluorescent microsphere containing
     cadmium telluride quantum dots
ST   prepn silica phosphor microsphere cadmium telluride quantum dot
IT   Microspheres
     Phosphors
     Quantum dot devices
        (preparation of silica microsphere containing cadmium telluride quantum
dots)
IT   1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride, uses   7631-86-9, Silica, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (preparation of silica microsphere containing cadmium telluride quantum
dots)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1
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L4 13 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
IC ICM C11D017-00
ICS C11D003-00
CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
TI Stable aqueous microemulsions for finishing textiles with droplet size less than 500 nm.
ST stable aq microemulsion oil cationic emulsifying agent finishing textile; finishing textile cationic polymer antioxidant oil
IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C16-18, ethoxylated, nonionic emulsifying agent; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(almond; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Tocopherols
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant, Tocomix L 70; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Microemulsions
(aqueous; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Emulsifying agents
(cationic, lipophilic; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Cosmetics
(conditioners; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil , a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Textiles
(cotton, substrate; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Alcohols, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated, emulsifying agent; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Textiles
(impregnated with; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)
IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polymers, cationic polymer; stable aqueous microemulsions containing

oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT Essential oils
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(rosemary; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT Complexing agents
Detergents
Emulsification
Emulsifying agents
Fabric softeners
Thickening agents
(stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT 95144-24-4, Luviquat Excellence
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Luviquat Excellence; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, uses 68-26-8, Vitamin A 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT 32208-04-1, Dehyquart AU 56
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cationic emulsifying agent; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT 64-18-6, Formic acid, uses 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(complexing agent; stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

IT 68-04-2, Sodium citrate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil, a cationic emulsifying agent, cationic polymer, complexing agents and other additives for removing from textiles a residual surfactant)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L4 13 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
CC 66-2 (Surface Chemistry and Colloids)
TI Water-in-oil microemulsion: Influence of co-surfactant chain- length and nature of emulsifier
ST water oil microemulsion cosurfactant chain length influence
IT Alcohols, properties

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(aliphatic; influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

IT Emulsifying agents
Free energy of adsorption
Free energy of transfer
(influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

IT Chemical chains
(length; influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

IT Microemulsions
(water-in-oil; influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

IT 57-09-0, CTAB 151-21-3, SDS, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

IT 71-36-3, n-Butanol, properties 71-41-0, n-Pentanol, properties 111-27-3, n-Hexanol, properties 111-70-6, n-Heptanol 111-87-5, n-Octanol, properties
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

IT 109-66-0, Pentane, processes 110-54-3, Hexane, processes 142-82-5, n-Heptane, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(influence of co-surfactant and oil phase chain length on water-in-oil microemulsion stability in dependence of emulsifier)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d L4 1-13 abs ibib

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Pseudo-ternary phase diagrams of four-component systems of n-heptane/n-butanol/Span80 + Tween80/H2O were presented at 30°C with km = 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 (mass ratio of n-heptane/n-butanol/Span80 + Tween80) by testing elec. conductivity resp. On the basis of these phase diagrams, the superheat limit temps. of these systems with km = 0.5, 1.0 and we (mass ratio of emulsifier/n-heptane) = 0.1-0.9 were measured by using the column method at two points where the micro-emulsion was just formed and water content was largest. The test results showed that the superheat limit temperature hardly varied with the increase of water content. In addition, at we = 0.4 and km = 0.5, the superheat limit temperature of the micro-emulsion was explored resp. with the con-surfactant from n-butanol to n-octanol. The test result showed that the superheat limit temperature rose with the increase of the carbon number of con-surfactant (alc.).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1347821 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:169034
TITLE: Preparation of microemulsion and determination of its superheat limit
AUTHOR(S): Huang, De-sheng; Jin, Hui-fen; Xiao, Yan-fan
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Sciences, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Huaxue Gongye Yu Gongcheng (Tianjin, China) (2006), 23(6), 516-519
CODEN: HGGOER; ISSN: 1004-9533
PUBLISHER: Huaxue Gongye Yu Gongcheng Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The microsphere consists single or 2-100 cadmium telluride fluorescent quantum dots (its emitting center at 510-650 nm and particle size 2.5-4 nm) as core, silica as shell with thickness 14-50 nm with fluorescent effect ≥ 10%. The microsphere is prepared by (1) adding 25-28 weight% ammonia in 0.00013-0.04 mol/L aqueous cadmium telluride quantum dot solution at a volume ratio 1/0.1-1/10, or adding the mixed solution in (1) in cation polymer electrolyte at a volume ratio 480/1-24/1; (2) mixing with non-ion surfactant and non-polar organic solvent to form water-in-oil type antiphase-microemulsion solution under adding assistant emulsifier such as n-hexanol, pentanol, or butanol, adding tetraethoxy silane, tetramethoxy silane, amino Pr trimethoxy silane, etc, stirring, adding acetone, precipitating silica fluorescent microsphere, washing with alc., separating, and dispersing in water again. The cation polymer electrolyte with concentration 1.61 x 10-4-1.61 x 10-2 weight % is polydiallyl di-Me ammonium chloride and/or polyvinylimine. The non-polar solvent is n-heptane, cyclohexane, pentane, benzene, chlorobenzene, toluene, trichloromethane, or dichloromethane. The non-ion surfactant is lauryl polyoxyethylene ether, octyl Ph polyoxyethylene ether, lauryl Ph polyoxyethylene ether, or 1-sorbitan oleate.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:579031 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:344767
TITLE: Process for preparation of silica fluorescent microsphere containing cadmium telluride quantum dots
INVENTOR(S): Gao, Mingyuan; Yang, Yunhua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 19 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1782020	A	20060607	CN 2004-10009941	20041202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10009941	20041202

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The microemulsion comprises acetochlor 10-70, emulsifier 5- 35, solvent 5-20, solubizer 5-20, and water 10-70%. The solvent is from aromatic series or ketone; the solutizer from alcs .; and the emulsifier from nonionics or anion surfactant . The process comprises mixing acetochlor primary oil, solvent, and solubizer, stirring at 60-80 rpm, mixing with emulsifier, adding water, and stirring for 1-2 h. The product shows less pollution and good effect.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:988120 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:261863
TITLE: Acetochlor microemulsion and its preparation process
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Jinpeng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wang, Zhengquan, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1448050	A	20031015	CN 2002-109437	20020404
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2002-109437	20020404

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Stable aqueous microemulsions containing oil(s), a specific emulsifier (≥1 lipophilic cationic emulsifying agent), <10 weight% of a cationic polymer such as quaternary ammonium polymers, complexing agents and having droplet size d50 < 500 nm are useful for removing from textiles a residual surfactant left after a washing process and for providing fabrics with a skin benefit agent in an automatic washing machine even in a cold water. A typical composition prepared by dispersing citric acid 3.50, sodium citrate 1.75, cationic emulsifying agent Dehyquart AU 56 4.00, cationic polymer Luviquat Excellence 0.20, nonionic emulsifying agent Eumulgin B3 0.25, almond oil 30.00, rosemary oil 0.40, ethanol 4.00, formic acid 0.05, antioxidant Tocomix L70 0.10 and water 55.75 weight% having pK 3.5 is used for finishing textiles from cotton fabric.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:902971 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:231814
TITLE: Stable aqueous microemulsions for finishing textiles with droplet size less than 500 nm.
INVENTOR(S): Raehse, Wilfried
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005078061	A1	20050825	WO 2005-EP1061	20050203
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 102004007312	A1	20050901	DE 2004-102004007312	20040214
EP 1713896	A1	20061025	EP 2005-701327	20050203
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
US 2007197418	A1	20070823	US 2006-589455	20061006
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004007312A	20040214
			WO 2005-EP1061 W	20050203

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Fatty acid alkyl esters are incorporated into an additive system for preparing clear, low-viscosity, gel-free hydrocarbon oil-based

diesel fuel microemulsions or heating fuel oil microemulsions that are characterized by good emulsion stability over a wide temperature range (e.g., to -15°). The additive system also includes an ammonia-neutralized unsatd. fatty acid, a water -insol. alc. (with m.p. <0°), a nonionic surfactant, a water-soluble alc., water , an unsatd. fatty acid sodium salt, and a NO.sub.x scavenger (preferably urea or Et carbamate). The microemulsions are composed of 5-40:60-95 weight% ratios of diesel base fuel with fatty acid ester additive compns. Suitable fatty acid esters (prepared typically by transesterification of the corresponding glyceride) include Me stearate, Et stearate, Bu stearate, Me palmitate, Me myristate, Et palmitate, Et myristate, and CE 1618 (a heavy-cut fatty acid Me ester fraction). The choice of specific alkyl ester depends on the choices of the unsatd. fatty acid and the fuel composition

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:430252 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:409415
TITLE: Diesel fuel and fuel oil microemulsions containing saturated fatty acid esters and unsaturated fatty acid salts
INVENTOR(S): Steinmann, Henry W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004098904	A1	20040527	US 2002-301437	20021122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-301437	20021122

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Two types of water-in-oil (w/o) microemulsions : anionic sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and cationic cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) were studied at various temps. (25-35°) as a function of alkyl chain-length of co-surfactant (n-alkanols, C4OH-C8OH) and oil (n-alkanes, C5H-C7H). The free energy of transfer of co-surfactant from the continuous oil phase to the interfacial region (ΔG0s) was reported and the adsorption free energy per methylene group of the alkanols (ΔG0s, alkanol/CH2) was computed. With increase in the water content the appearance of microemulsion systems changed from a clear solution to bluish which finally became turbid. The transitions were identified on the basis of specific resistance measurements. A significant change in specific resistance was observed at the transitions. The critical nwater/noil ratio (Vc) where the microemulsion is about to breakdown, was calculated with the help of viscosity measurements.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:395426 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:42261
TITLE: Water-in-oil microemulsion : Influence of co-surfactant chain- length and nature of emulsifier
AUTHOR(S): Kumar, Sanjeev; Kabir-ud-Din
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 202 002, India
SOURCE: Journal of the Indian Chemical Society (2003), 80(4), 305-310
CODEN: JICSAH; ISSN: 0019-4522
PUBLISHER: Indian Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The title insecticidal emulsion comprises azadirachtin 0.01-85, emulsifier 0.05-40, solubilizer 0.01-20, stabilizing agent 0.01-20, synergist 0.05-20, penetrating agent 0.1-25, antifreezing agent 0.1-5, pH regulator 0.01-0.5, and water 5-80 part. The product is highly effective.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:917233 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:364905
TITLE: Azadirachtin-containing microemulsion and its preparation
INVENTOR(S): Li, Yunshou; Wu, Wenjun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst. of Biochemical Engineering, Yunnan Tianxing Biological Development Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1337156	A	20020227	CN 2001-107061	20010117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-107061	20010117

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The invention relates to an aqueous fuel composition having a homogeneous microemulsion liquid phase containing a liquid hydrocarbon fraction, ethanol and an additive with an emulsifying and solubilizing ability. The composition comprises (a) 70-95% by weight of a hydrocarbon fraction having a b.p. within the range from 130 to 425°, (b) 2-25% by weight of ethanol, (c) 0.002-0.8% by weight of water, and (d) 0.2-25% by weight of an additive comprising 5-100% by weight of an nitrogen-containing surfactant, such as an amine surfactant , an ether amine surfactant, an amine oxide surfactant and an amido surfactant, and optionally an alc. having a hydrocarbon group of 5-24 carbon atoms. Preferably the additive comprises 5-90% by weight of the nitrogen-containing surfactant and 10-95% by weight of the alc. The composition, which can be stored for long periods, may be used as a fuel in diesel engines.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:466137 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:49531
TITLE: A microemulsion fuel containing a hydrocarbon fraction, ethanol, water and an additive comprising a nitrogen-containing surfactant and a an alcohol
INVENTOR(S): Lif, Anna; Olsson, Sara
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002048294	A1	20020620	WO 2001-SE2748	20011212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				

PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

SE 2000004648	A	20020616	SE 2000-4648	20001215
SE 523228	C2	20040406		
CA 2429438	A1	20020620	CA 2001-2429438	20011212
AU 200221253	A	20020624	AU 2002-21253	20011212
EP 1349908	A1	20031008	EP 2001-270587	20011212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001016152	A	20031223	BR 2001-16152	20011212
JP 2004515641	T	20040527	JP 2002-549813	20011212
JP 3943023	B2	20070711		
ZA 2003004125	A	20040813	ZA 2003-4125	20030528
US 2004055210	A1	20040325	US 2003-433344	20030530
MX 2003PA05242	A	20040505	MX 2003-PA5242	20030612
IN 2003CN00935	A	20050422	IN 2003-CN935	20030613
IN 2006CN03949	A	20070727	IN 2006-CN3949	20061027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SE 2000-4648	A 20001215
			WO 2001-SE2748	W 20011212
			IN 2003-CN935	A3 20030613

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:49531
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Palm monoethanolamide (PMEA) was synthesized by direct transamidation of palm oil with monoethanolamine at temps. between 80-160°C. The maximum yield (85.5%) was achieved at a palm oil/monoethanolamine mole ratio of 1:3, temperature of 160°C, reaction time of 3 h and catalyst concentration of 0.6%. Recrystn. using a combination of hot hexane and warm water were the best conditions to purify the PMEA, as judged by its m.p. and IR (IR) spectrum. The PMEA was not soluble in water and most hydrocarbon solvent. However, about 60% of it dissolved in a microemulsion system containing 25% water at 50°C. The transamidation process proceeded via a first order reaction with an activation energy of 17.4kJ/mol.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:305653 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:29387
TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of the monoetanolamide from palm oil
AUTHOR(S): Dzulkefly, K.; Hamdan, S.; Zaizi, D.; Anuar, K.; Badri, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malay.
SOURCE: Elaeis (1997), 9(2), 61-68
CODEN: ELAEE3; ISSN: 0128-1828
PUBLISHER: Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Pseudo-ternary phase maps are given for 3 surfactant stabilized quaternary systems composed of water, hexadecane, and K linoleate (KL) as surfactant and the 3 saturated primary alcs., BuOH, 1-pentanol, and 1-hexanol as cosurfactants. These systems exhibit phase behavior analogous to that of the K oleate/n-alkanol systems recently reported. Butanol gives a system with 1 large single-phase region extending from the water side to the

oil side of the diagram. Pentanol yields 2 areas of single phase, a large upper water in oil (w/o) region and a smaller finger-like oil in water (o/w) region arcing up from the water apex to .apprx.20% emulsifier. The hexanol system reveals the largest expanse of the w/o region, but in the water-continuous corner only a metastable clear area was encountered. Quasielastic light scattering (QLS) measurements are also reported in all 3 systems, and an attempt is made to correlate these measurements to the phase behavior. The BuOH system gave no QLS evidence of aggregation at 3 different compns. The pentanol and hexanol system gave diffusion coeffs. that suggest the existence of aggregates with correlation lengths in the 100- to 700-A range. In general, diffusion coeffs. for the hexanol system were smaller than those at comparable compns. in the pentanol system.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:213697 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:213697
TITLE: Phase behavior and QLS (Quasielastic Light Scattering) in potassium linoleate/n-alkanol microemulsions
AUTHOR(S): Mackay, R. A.; Seiders, R. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Res. Dev. Cent., Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, USA
SOURCE: Report (1985), CRDC-TR-84089; Order No. AD-A155028, 20 pp. Avail.: NTIS
From: Gov. Rep. Announce. Index (U. S.) 1985, 85(18), Abstr. No. 540,315
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: English

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The pseudo-ternary phase maps are presented for 3 surfactant -stabilized quaternary systems composed of water, hexadecane, K linoleate (KL) as surfactant and the 3 saturated primary alcs., 1-butanol, 1-pentanol and 1-hexanol as cosurfactants. These systems exhibit phase behavior analogous to that of the K oleate/n-alkanol systems recently reported. BuOH gives a system with 1 large single phase region extending from the water side to the oil side of the diagram. Pentanol yields 2 areas of single phase; a larger upper w/o region, and a smaller finger-like o/w region arcing up from the water apex to .apprx.20% emulsifier. The hexanol system reveals the largest expanse of the w/o region, but in the water continuous corner only a metastable clear area was encountered. Quasielastic light scattering (QLS) measurements are also reported in all 3 systems and an attempt is made to correlate these measurements to the phase behavior. The BuOH system gave no QLS evidence of aggregation at 3 different compns. The pentanol and hexanol system gave diffusion coeffs. that suggest the existence of aggregates with correlation lengths in the 100 to 700 Å range. In general, diffusion coeffs. for the hexanol system were smaller than those at comparable compns. in the pentanol system. In all three systems at low water content (<20%) in the single phase region near the E-O axis, QLS gives no evidence of aggregation. Diffusion coefficient measurements at compns. near phase boundaries in the pentanol and hexanol systems gave low values which were interpreted as manifestations of proximity to critical points.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:226413 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:226413
TITLE: Phase behavior and QLS in potassium linoleate/n-alkanol microemulsions
AUTHOR(S): Mackay, R. A.; Seiders, R. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Div., Chem. Res. Dev. Cent., Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 21010, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dispersion Science and Technology (1985), 6(2), 193-207
CODEN: JDTEDS; ISSN: 0193-2691

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Surfactant compns. suitable for the emulsification of MeOH [67-56-1] or EtOH [64-17-5] in hydrocarbon liqs., especially diesel fuel, consist of a blend of (1) 10-90 weight% block or graft copolymer in which one polymeric component is the residue of an oil-soluble complex monocarboxylic acid and a 2nd polymeric component is the residue of a water-soluble polyalkylene glycol or polyoxyalkylene polyol, and (2) 10-90 weight% of a polyester obtained by condensation of a polyisobutenylsuccinic acid or anhydride with a water-soluble polyalkylene glycol. Thus, a stable microemulsion of 20 parts 99% EtOH in 80 parts diesel fuel was produced by using 20 parts of surfactant blend containing 50 weight% 12-hydroxystearic acid-polyethylene glycol block copolymer [70142-34-6] (60:40 weight ratio) and 50 weight% of a polyester produced by condensing polyethylene glycol (mol.weight 600) 30.30, glycerol 1.80, polyisobutenylsuccinic anhydride (mol. weight 1000) 53.66, and tall-oil fatty acids 14.24 parts.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:54351 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:54351
TITLE: Emulsifying agents
INVENTOR(S): Baker, Alan Stuart
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2117398	A	19831012	GB 1983-2750	19830201
GB 2117398	B	19850417		
BR 8300970	A	19831116	BR 1983-970	19830228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1982-5988 A 19820302

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB A cleaning fluid for textiles consists of a microemulsion of water in C2Cl4 [127-18-4] and contains C2Cl4 65-93.8, an emulsifier 2-6, a C4-10 alc. as solubilizing agent 0.2-4, and water 4-20%, with a ratio of water to emulsifier being in excess of 2:1. The emulsifier contains a mixture of a) a C14-22 alkylarylsulfonic acid Ca salt and b) a nonionic surfactant consisting of an alkylene oxide adduct with the ratio of a) to b) in the range 1:4-3:1. Thus, a cleaning liquid was prepared consisting of C2Cl4 79, water 15, and emulsifier -solubility agent consisting of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate [26264-06-2], polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether [9016-45-9], and butyl alc . [71-36-3] 6%. Artificially soiled cotton fabrics washed in the cleaning liquid retained 12.5% soil compared with 15.5% soil for a fabric washed in 100% C2Cl4.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:472139 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:72139
TITLE: Dry-cleaning textiles and the cleaning fluid used in the process
INVENTOR(S): Hellsten, Karl Martin Edvin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Berol Kemi AB, Swed.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 75546	A2	19830330	EP 1982-850181	19820913
EP 75546	A3	19840725		
EP 75546	B1	19860305		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
SE 8105555	A	19830322	SE 1981-5555	19810921
SE 442217	B	19851209		
SE 442217	C	19860320		
JP 58061194	A	19830412	JP 1982-158726	19820910
US 4659332	A	19870421	US 1982-419664	19820920
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SE 1981-5555 A	19810921
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 99:72139			

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	98.37	98.58

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NEWS 4	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 5	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 6	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 7	MAY 21	CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 8	MAY 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS 9	JUN 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
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NEWS 13	JUL 02	LMEDLINE coverage updated
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NEWS 15	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 16	JUL 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS 17	JUL 16	CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 18	JUL 18	CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 19	JUL 26	USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification

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 NEWS 20  JUL 30  USGENE now available on STN
 NEWS 21  AUG 06  CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
 NEWS 22  AUG 06  BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
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 NEWS 24  AUG 13  CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted
                  patents
 NEWS 25  AUG 20  CA/CAplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
 NEWS 26  AUG 27  Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined
                  patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
 NEWS 27  AUG 27  USPATOLD now available on STN
 NEWS 28  AUG 28  CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental
                  spectral property data

 NEWS EXPRESS  29 JUNE 2007:  CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Aug 2007  (20070829/ED)

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=> s microemulsion or micro-emulsion or (micro emulsion)
        13950 MICROEMULSION
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          11181 MICROEMULSIONS
          15994 MICROEMULSION
                  (MICROEMULSION OR MICROEMULSIONS)
         174531 MICRO
            306 MICROS
         174823 MICRO
                  (MICRO OR MICROS)
         207295 EMULSION
         126202 EMULSIONS
         250489 EMULSION
                  (EMULSION OR EMULSIONS)
            509 MICRO-EMULSION
                  (MICRO(W)EMULSION)
         174531 MICRO
            306 MICROS
         174823 MICRO
                  (MICRO OR MICROS)
         207295 EMULSION
         126202 EMULSIONS
         250489 EMULSION
                  (EMULSION OR EMULSIONS)
            509 MICRO EMULSION
                  (MICRO(W)EMULSION)
L1        16267 MICROEMULSION OR MICRO-EMULSION OR (MICRO EMULSION)

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         378264 OILS
         891374 OIL
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L2         7120 L1 AND OIL

=> s sorbitan or sorbitol or (Span 80)
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             75 SORBITANS
          18453 SORBITAN
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          34932 SORBITOL
            144 SORBITOLS
          34957 SORBITOL
                  (SORBITOL OR SORBITOLS)
          33506 SPAN
           8902 SPANS
          41685 SPAN
                  (SPAN OR SPANS)
        1009517 80
           2821 SPAN 80
                  (SPAN(W)80)
L3        54250 SORBITAN OR SORBITOL OR (SPAN 80)

=> s lectin or (phosphidyl choline)
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          30788 LECTINS
          43034 LECTIN
                  (LECTIN OR LECTINS)
              2 PHOSPHIDYL
          51503 CHOLINE
            388 CHOLINES
          51658 CHOLINE
                  (CHOLINE OR CHOLINES)
              0 PHOSPHIDYL CHOLINE
                  (PHOSPHIDYL(W)CHOLINE)
L4        43034 LECTIN OR (PHOSPHIDYL CHOLINE)

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IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

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SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

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its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 43034 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2007:962664 CAPLUS
TI Studies of arginine-arene interactions through synthesis and evaluation of a series of galectin-binding aromatic lactose esters
AU Cumpstey, Ian; Salomonsson, Emma; Sundin, Anders; Leffler, Hakon; Nilsson, Ulf J.
CS Organic Chemistry, Lund University, Lund, 22100, Swed.
SO ChemBioChem (2007), 8(12), 1389-1398
CODEN: CBCHFX; ISSN: 1439-4227
PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DT Journal
LA English

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:25:22 ON 30 AUG 2007
L1 16267 S MICROEMULSION OR MICRO-EMULSION OR (MICRO EMULSION)
L2 7120 S L1 AND OIL
L3 54250 S SORBITAN OR SORBITOL OR (SPAN 80)
L4 43034 S LECTIN OR (PHOSPHIDYL CHOLINE)

=> s L2 and L3 and L4
L5 0 L2 AND L3 AND L4

=> s L2 and L3
L6 415 L2 AND L3

=> s L6 and L4
L7 0 L6 AND L4

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53 ALCHOL
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77 ALCHOL
(ALCHOL OR ALCHOLS)
L8 0 L6 AND ALCHOL

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268057 ALCOHOL
175426 ALCOHOLS
410268 ALCOHOL
(ALCOHOL OR ALCOHOLS)
598458 ALC
194016 ALCS
695405 ALC
(ALC OR ALCS)
856473 ALCOHOL
(ALCOHOL OR ALC)
L9 166 L6 AND ALCOHOL

=> s L2 and L4
L10 3 L2 AND L4

=> d L10 1-3 abs ibib

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The present invention generally relates to a vehicle useful for delivering a pharmaceutically active compound including a genetic mol. or composition
More
particularly, the present invention provides microemulsions for transdermal delivery of pharmaceutically active agents to a subject. Thus, stable microemulsion was formed by mixing 16 g of oil (Crodamol GTCC and Capmul MCM, at 3:1 ratio) with 4 g of

surfactant and cosurfactant (Brij 72 and Brij 97, at the ratio of 3:1) and stirring until clear. Water phase containing one or more water-soluble pharmaceutical agents was then added (0.5 mL). Microemulsion formation occurred following gentle shaking of the oil and water phases.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:706021 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:125831
TITLE: Transdermal delivery of pharmaceutical agent comprising genetic molecule
INVENTOR(S): Russell-Jones, Gregory J.; Luke, Michael R.; Himes, Stewart R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Apollo Life Sciences Limited, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 121pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007070983	A1	20070628	WO 2006-AU1999	20061222

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-753454P P 20051222
AU 2006-905107 A 20060915
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Targeted delivery systems comprise drugs or diagnostic agents and carriers which recognize determinants present on normal or diseased endothelium. This induces the following effects in vivo: (1) rapid endothelial envelopment of the carrier; (2) sequestration of the carrier and protection of the entrapped agent from early blood clearance; (3) acceleration of the carrier's transport across the vascular endothelium into the interstitium; and (4) improvement of drug delivery across the endothelium, so that a lower total drug dose is required. Aqueous cisplatin (I) was mixed with heparin at a 1:1.1 weight ratio and ultrasonicated to form a heparin-coated I microemulsion with particle sizes of 0.2-1.5 μm, which was stable for >1 h at 22°. Mice receiving this emulsion i.v. showed moderate to intense concentration of I in the lung interstitia, alveolar pneumocytes, respiratory epithelia, and lymph nodes, but low I concns. in the liver, whereas mice receiving standard aqueous I showed intense I concentration in the liver and almost no I in the lungs. Thus high concns. of I (which are usually toxic to endothelium) can be successfully reformulated as a heparin microemulsion, and the heparin component can induce endothelial binding and transcellular uptake of the complexes in a fashion that protects the endothelium from the toxic effects of the drug.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:16254 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:16254
TITLE: Targeted delivery of drugs and diagnostic agents using carriers which promote endothelial and epithelial

uptake and lesional localization
INVENTOR(S): Ranney, David F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8807365	A2	19881006	WO 1988-US1096	19880330
WO 8807365	A3	19881117		
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
US 4925678	A	19900515	US 1987-33432	19870401
AU 8816275	A	19881102	AU 1988-16275	19880330
AU 607494	B2	19910307		
EP 352295	A1	19900131	EP 1988-903702	19880330
EP 352295	B1	19930616		
EP 352295	B2	19960410		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 04504404	T	19920806	JP 1988-503579	19880330
JP 2886171	B2	19990426		
AT 90554	T	19930715	AT 1988-903702	19880330
CA 1324080	C	19931109	CA 1988-565119	19880426
US 5108759	A	19920428	US 1989-448121	19891208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1987-33432	A2	19870401
EP 1988-903702	A	19880330
WO 1988-US1096	A	19880330

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Bakers' yeast cells were solubilized in organic solvents by the use of surfactants and small amts. of water. Data are reported for 3 different systems, Tween/isopropyl palmitate (IPP), isolectin/IPP, and isolectin/hexadecane. The viability can remain ≤80% for 10 days, the isolectin systems being the most efficient. The viability is significantly higher for yeast cells derived from cultures which had been previously solubilized in microemulsions. The implications of the finding for microbiol. in organic solvents and some general mechanistic aspects are briefly discussed.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:454108 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:54108
TITLE: Solubilization and activity of yeast cells in water-in-oil microemulsion
AUTHOR(S): Pfammatter, N.; Guadalupe, A. A.; Luisi, P. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Polym., ETH-Zurich, Zurich, 8092, Switz.
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1989), 161(3), 1244-51
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

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